

IONOVA, I.V.; MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; FLINER, S.A.; DROBINSKAYA, N.A.

Synthesis of glycyI-leucine and glycyI-phenylalanine tetrapeptides.
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 19 no.4:85-89 JI-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; IONOVA, L.V.; PLINER, S.A.

Cyclization of tetrapeptides by using ethoxyacetylene as a
condensation agent. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:203-206 J1 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Belozerskim.

PLINER, S.Kh.

Coloring of polyethylene products. Plast.massy no.6:44-46 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Dyes and dyeing---Plastics) (Polyethylene)

PLINER, V.: POLONSKIY, Ye.

On certain labor rights of trade unions, workers, and employees.
Sots.trud 5 no.1:37-38 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' mestkoma Moskovskoy gorodskoy kontory Stroybanka SSSR
(for Pliner). 2. Starshiy yuriskonsul't Moskovskoy gorodskoy kontory
Gosbanka SSSR (for Polonskiy).
(Labor laws and legislation)

STEPANOVA, K.D.; TOLMACHEV, A.I., redaktor; ~~PLINER, V.A., redaktor;~~
KIRN/RSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Meadows of the southern part of Sakhalin] Luga Iuzhnoi chasti
Sakhalina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 133 p.
(Sakhalin--Pastures and meadows) (MLRA 8:12)

PLINER, V.A.

GURSKIY, A.V.; SHIPCHINSKIY, N.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor[deceased];
~~PLINER, V.A.~~, redaktor izdatel'stva; KIRMARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Basic results of introducing trees and shrubs in the U.S.S.R.]
Osnovnye itogi introduktsii drevesnykh rastenii v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 301 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Shrubs) (Trees) (Plant introduction)

PLINER, V.A.

V. Accumulation of vitamins C and P in wild rose hips.
A. Vadova and V. A. Pliner. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.*

Issledovaniya. Vitamin. Inst. 4, 110-21 (1953).—The vitamin P (I) content of wild rose hips in the early stages of the vegetative period is 1.44-1.72% on the wet and 4.6-5.6% on the dry basis. It reaches a max. of 2.60-3.32% and 11.30-12.30%, resp., at the end of the vegetative period. During the post-vegetative period, I is reduced to a min. of 1.32-1.76% and 3.74-4.08% on the wet and dry bases, resp. At full maturity I rises again. Vitamin C (II) rises gradually during the vegetative period and reaches its max. at complete maturity. The presence of I in the leaves of wild roses can be demonstrated only by a special procedure. (The following values are all on the dry-wt. basis.) It can be as high as 3.0%, that of II only 0.9%, while in the stems it varies from 1.5-5.9%. Both I and II varied, though not in a parallel manner, I from 0.9% in *Rosa albertii* to 14.2% in *R. canina* and II from 1.35% in *R. spinosissima* to 9.78% in *R. webbiana*. A high I content (4.82-14.18%) and a low II content (1.55-2.86%) were found in *R. cinnamomea*, *R. laxa*, and *R. elliptica*; A low I content (0.9-2.15%) and a high II content (8.91-9.78%) in *R. begeriana*, *R. webbiana*, *R. albertii*; only slight differences (I 1.12-4.71% and II 1.20-5.40%) in *R. rugosa*, *R. pomifera*, *R. tschanka*, *R. spinosissima*, and *R. foetida*. The total sugar content in all species varied from 12-27% and had no relation to either II or I.

B. S. Levine

①

VADOVA, V.A.; PLINER, V.A.

Vitamins C and P in rose hips. Trudy VNIIV 4:119-121 '53. (MLBA 7:10)

1. Biologicheskii otdel Leningradskogo filiala.

(VITAMIN C, determination,
in Rosa fruits)

(VITAMIN P, determination,
in Rosa fruits)

(PLANTS,

Rosa fruits, determ. of vitamins C & P)

PLINER, Ya.Ye., inzh.; VITEBSKIY, M.L., inzh.

Horizontal screw press for dismantling excavator units.

Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.8:31 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Lyuberetskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod.
(Excavating machinery) (Power presses)

VITEBSKIY, M.L., inzh.; PLINER, Ya.Ye., inzh.

Horizontal screw presses for dismantling excavator units.
Suggested by M.L.Vitebskiy, Ya.Ye.Pliner. Rats.i izobr.predl.
v. stroi. no.12:71-73 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Lyuberetskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod tresta Gidropetsfundamentstroy
Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR, Lyubertsy, Moskovskoy oblasti,
Kotel'nicheskaya ul., d.22.
(Power presses)

PLINER YU. G.

PA 77T36

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Mesons
Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Theory

Mar 1948

"The Disintegration of Negative Mesotrons in Matter,"
Yu. G. Pliner, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 3

Outlines mesotron theory of nuclear forces. Time of spontaneous disintegration of negative mesotrons was calculated according to this theory. (Proc Ph Mat Soc Jap 1939). Describes recent experiments of Conversi, Pancini, Piccioni and Sigurgeirsson, Jamakava. Calculates disintegration time from their results. This differs from theoretical time, thus disproving mesotron theory of nuclear forces.

77T36

PLINER, YU. G.

PA5/49T49

USSR/Geophysics

Jul 48

Magnetic Fields - Measurements
Magnetic Fields, Solar

"Magnetic Fields of Massive Rotating Bodies," Yu. G.
Pliner, 9 pp

"Priroda" No 7 0.16-24

Primarily reports P. Blecket's studies on the
magnetic field of Star Davy-78, with some reference
to studies by P. N. Lebedev and other Soviet
scientists to determine methods for measuring the
magnetic field of rotating bodies.

5/49T49

PLINER, YU. G.

USSR/Geophysics - Magnetism, Terrestrial

Jul 50

"Experimental Verification of the Fundamental Theory of Magnetism," Yu. G. Pliner

"Priroda" No 7, pp 50-52

Discussion of the origin of terrestrial magnetism and a comparison of theoretical values with exptl values of H at various parts of the earth, in order to check the theory of stellar magnetism due to rotation.

219T65

MURIN, A.N.; PLINER, Yu.G.

Mechanism of the formation of abnormal mixed crystals. Radiokhimiya
1 no.3:253-256 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Crystals--Growth)

PLINER, Yu.G.

Relation between abnormal cocrystallization and association (complex formation). Radiokhimiia 1 no.4:384-386 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Crystallization) (Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

PLINER, Yu. G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZLOVSKIY, V. Kh.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Concerning the structure of polarisation fixing substances.
Izv. LETI 59 no.46:303-307 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electrets) (Polarization(Electricity))
(Dipole moments)

MURIN, A. N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; PLINER, Yu. G.,
starshiy nauchnyy setrudnik

Statistical thermodynamics of simultaneous crystallization
processes in some heterogeneous systems. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:
335-336 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Crystallization)

PLINER, Yu. G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determination of the distribution of electrons. Izv. LETI 59
no. 46:337-339 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electrons)

42785
S/194/62/000/011/022/062
D413/D308

24.2120

AUTHOR: Pliner, Yu. G.

TITLE: The establishment of electron distributions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1962, 5, abstract 11-3-10ye (Izv. Leningr.
elektrotekhn. in-ta, no. 46, 1961, 337-339)

TEXT: The author considers the interaction processes of electrons with atoms and ions in a gaseous discharge, using the approximation of interaction in pairs; collective effects are not taken into account here. It is shown that when any mechanism establishes a Maxwell distribution of electron velocities, the radial field after a certain very short interval of time will set up a Boltzmann distribution of the electrons in the space coordinates. The initial factor that establishes the velocity distribution of the electrons may be merely the interaction between them. 1 reference. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

24.7800

S/058/62/000/010/064/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Pliner, Yu. G., Kozlovskiy, V. Kh.

TITLE: On the structure of substances fixing polarization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 27, abstract 10E204
("Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 46, 303 - 307)

TEXT: The electrostatic energy of a substance (crystalline or amorphous) conserving the polarized state after removal of the external field is calculated on the assumption of the substance being comminuted into submacroscopic regions with different directions of polarization. The calculation is performed by taking account of both the presence of a free charge $\sigma_f = -\alpha\sigma_g$, where $0 < \alpha < 1$, which partly compensates the polarization charge on the interfaces, and the difference between the effective field in the boundary layer and the field in the bulk. It is found that there is a minimum of energy for a given dimension of the region, and that there is an equilibrium dimension of the region depending on α .

1/3

V. Kozlovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PLATON, A.I.; LAPPO, S.I.

Metal deposition in the process of smelting ferrotitanium. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:69-73 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut standartnykh obraztsov i spektral'nykh etalonov.

B 27418-66 ENT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AR600952

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/G017/G017

AUTHORS: Pliner, Yu. L.; Myasnikov, P. A.; Strizhov, G. F.; Ivanov, L. A.; Shabanov, P. G.

57

B

TITLE: Increasing the efficiency of an installation for spraying aluminum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12G119

18

27

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Klyuchevsk. z-da ferrosplavov, vyp. 1, 1965, 106-111

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum powder, atomization

ABSTRACT: A new sprayer nozzle design provides better operating characteristics with the following dimensions and condition parameters of the aluminum and sprayer: nozzle diameter - 26 mm; liquid jet diameter - 15 mm; air gap - 1.5--3.0 mm; pot temperature of Al - 710--750C; pot pressure of Al - 2.5--3.0 kg/cm²; specific air flow rate - 0.19--0.24 kg/kg; sprayer pressure - 4--5 kg/cm². With the fulfillment of the cited parameters the productivity of sprayer installations can reach 2100--2600 kg/hr, which exceeds by 45--95% the productivity of nozzles used in the factory up to 1962. The content of substandard fractions comprises 16--20%. G. Svodtseva (Translation of abstract)

SUB CODE: 11

Cord 1/1

UDC: 669.71.4

2

DUBROVIN, A.S.; FLINER, Yu.I.

Temperature of the aluminothermic process outside blast furnace.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12:9-15 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii, Chelyabinsk.

DUBROVIN, A.S.; RUSAKOV, L.M.; PLININ, Yu.I.

Aluminum migration and oxidizing during the aluminothermic reduction. Izv. AN SSSR Met. i gor. Gelo no.2:51-57 Vr-Ap'64

PLINER, Yu.I.; SUCHIL'NIKOV, S.I.

Factors determining the temperature of nonfurnace aluminothermic
melting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:71-75 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aluminothermy)

SHCHIL'NIKOV, S.I.; IGNATENKO, G.F.; PLINER, Yu.L.; IGNAT'YEV, V.S.;
LAPPO, S.I.

Technology of aluminothermic smelting of metallic chromium
in an electric arc furnace. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
5 no.5:78-85 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Chromium--Electrometallurgy)
(Aluminothermy)

L 43088-66 EVT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI . IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6014366 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/G029/G029

AUTHORS: Pliner, Yu. L.; Arkipov, O. A.; Rubinshteyn, Ye. A.

32
B

TITLE: Manufacture of carbon-free vanadium alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11G214

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Klyuchevsk. z-da ferrosplavov, vyp. 1, 1965, 81--88

TOPIC TAGS: vanadium containing alloy, metal melting, iron containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy

ABSTRACT: It is reported that the most rational method for obtaining carbon-free V alloys is the aluminothermic method (0.02--0.06% C). The dependence of V extraction on the amount of reducing agent and other parameters was investigated. The Al content of the alloy should be kept below 1.5--2.0%. The smelting parameters of V alloys depend on the correct choice and amount of fluxes in the charge. The effect of lime in the slag was studied. The temperature dependence of the slag viscosity from Fe-V melts and the dependence of V extraction and Al content in the alloy were studied as a function of V_2O_5 particle size.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.292.018.9

L 43088-66

ACC NR: AR6014366

Recommendations for further decreasing the impurities content in the alloy are presented. Bibliography of 8 citations. V. Semakin Translation of abstract

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2 *gl*

PLINER, Yu.L.; DUDKO, O.M.; KONEV, A.F.; BOBYLEV, G.K., inzh.,
retsenzent

[Economics of iron alloy production] Ekonomika ferrosplav-
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1964. 149 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

PLINER, Yu.L.; DUBROVIN, A.S.

Speed of a~~an~~ off-furnace aluminothermic reduction process. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 37 no.8:1708-1713 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

STRIZHOV, G.F.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; PLINER, Yu.L.

Efficient operating conditions for aluminum pulverizing equipment.
Stal' 23 no. 3:234-237 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki i Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov.

IGNATENKO, G.F.; SUCHIL'NIKOV, S.I.; PLINER, Yu.L.; IGNAT'YEV, V.S.;
KONEV, A.F.

Making chromium metal in arc furnaces by aluminothermy. Stal'
22 no.2:137-139 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii
institut.

(Chromium—Electrometallurgy)
(Aluminothermy)

ROZENTSVEYG, Yan Davydovich; SHVEDOV, Lev Vladimirovich; VENETSKIY, Sergey Iosifovich; PLINER, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RYSS, M.A., inzh., red.

[Brief handbook on the manufacture of ferroalloys (for workers)] Kratkii spravochnik ferrosplavshchika (dlia rabochikh). Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1964. 343 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

DUBROVIN, A.S.; PLINER, Yu. L.

At the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Research Institute.

Stal' 22 no.10:918 0'62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Metallurgical research)

PLINER, Yuriy L'vovich; IGNATENKO, Gennadiy Fedorovich; LAPPO,
Stanislav Ivanovich

[Metallurgy of chromium] Metallurgiya khroma. Moskva, Metal-
lurgiya, 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:2)

PLINER, Yuriy L'vovich; SUCHIL'NIKOV, Sergey Ivanovich;
ROBINSHTEIN, Yevsey Abramovich; LEPINSKIKH, B.M., red.;
KONOVINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Aluminothermy in the production of ferroalloys and ad-
dition alloys] Aluminotermicheskoe proizvodstvo ferro-
spлавov i ligatur. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 174 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Iron alloys--Metallurgy) (Aluminothermy)

IGNATENKO, G.F., inzh.; PLINER, Yu.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAPPO, S.I., inzh.;
KONEV, A.F., inzh.

Thermochemical reduction of chromium metal by silicon with partial
melting of oxides in the charge. Stal' 23 no.3:226-227 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Chromium--Metallurgy)

8/133/63/000/003/002/007
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Ignatenko, G.F., Engineer, Pliner, Yu.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lappo, S.I., Konev, A.F., - Engineers

TITLE: Silicothermic production of metallic chrome with partial melting of the oxides in the charge

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1963, 226 - 227

TEXT: At the Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov (Klyuchevsk Plant in Ferroalloys) a new technology has been established to produce low-carbon metallic chrome in the electric furnace. Before feeding in the reducing agents, 60 - 65% of chrome oxides is melted in the furnace with lime added, then the balance of oxides is fed in to the charge surface together with silicon crystals. The reduction process can take place with or without current. In the first case the silicon quantity added must ensure the formation of silicochrome containing at least 50% Si. The tests carried out with 30 kg chrome oxides yielded the following parameters: chrome-extraction: 84%; consumption of silicon crystals: 450 kg/t; power consumption: 2,600 kWh/t; silicon-utilization: 90%. The metal

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L 50195-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/
EWA(c) Pr-4/Pa-4/10-4 IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

AM5016218

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/669263

Pliner, Yuriy L'vovich; Ignatenko, Gennadiy Fedorovich; Lappo,
Stanislav Ivanovich

Metallurgy of chrome (Metallurgiya khroma). Moscow, Izd-vo
"Metallurgiya", 1965. 182 p. illus., biblio., tables., indices.
Errata slip inserted. 1717 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, chromium bearing ore, metallic chromium
chromium production, thermochemical chromium production, aluminum
reduction, silicon reduction, chromium oxide reduction, chromium
chloride reduction

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering person-
nel of metallurgical plants and scientific research institutes.
The book reviews the theoretical fundamentals of producing
metallic chromium by various thermochemical methods including e-
lectrolytic and other methods. The characteristics of chromium-
bearing ores are presented, and methods of producing chromium com-
pounds discussed. The physical and chemical properties of chro-
mium are indicated and phase diagrams of systems of chromium with

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various elements are reproduced. An economic evaluation of obtaining metallic chromium by thermochemical methods is presented. There are 184 references, mostly Soviet.

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11. Interaction of chromium with ²⁷arsenic, ²⁷zinc, ²⁷lead, ²⁷tin, ²⁷bismuth, ¹⁰and ²⁷cadmium -- 29

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SUB CODE: MM

SUBMITTED: 18Jan65

NO REF SOV: 154

OTHER: 030

MR
Card 5/5

39066

S/148/62/000/005/003/009
E071/E135

18.12.35
AUTHORS:

Suchil'nikov, S.I., Ignatenko, G.F., Pliner, Yu.L.,
Ignat'yev, V.S., and Lappo, S.I.

TITLE:

The technology of aluminothermic smelting of metallic
chromium in an electric arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.5, 1962, 78-85

TEXT:

The following modified technology was investigated:
preliminary melting of a part of the chromium oxide charge with
addition of lime in an electric arc furnace, lifting the
electrodes, adding the remaining part of the charge and finishing
the process in the usual way. A part of the thermal energy is
supplied by the electric arc, thus reducing the consumption of
aluminium and eliminating the need for potassium nitrate (except
for a small amount used for the initial ignition). In addition,
the quality of the metal produced can be improved, since a part
of the carbon present in chromium oxide will become oxidised, so
that metal with a lower C and N content can be obtained. The
experiments were carried out in an open semi-industrial arc
Card 1/2

85828
S/133/60/000/009/005/015
A054/A029

18.1150

AUTHORS:

Ignatenko, G.F., Pliner, Yu.L., Lappo, S.I., Rubinshteyn, Ye.A.,
Knyshch, E.A., Engineers

TITLE:

The Technology for Producing Carbon-Free Ferrochrome of High Nitrogen
Content by the Aluminothermic Process

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 9, pp. 817-818

TEXT:

In the aluminothermic process for producing ferrochrome of high nitrogen content, which was developed by A.M. Samarin and S.I. Filippov, in 1945-46, the charge contains chrome ore concentrate, aluminum powder, sodium nitrate and slag obtained while melting chromium metal. In connection with the ever increasing number of steel types alloyed with nitrogen, it was found expedient to develop a more economical method for producing this kind of steel and to improve its properties as well as to raise the nitrogen content in the nitrified ferrochrome outside of the furnace. The main factors affecting the assimilation of nitrogen by ferrochrome in the aluminothermic process were investigated at the Klyuchevsk Plant. The nitrogen content of ferrochrome depends in the first place on the amount of nitrogen separated during melting, i.e., on the amount of saltpeter added to the charge. Melting tests were carried out with a saltpeter concentration of 1/3.

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S/133/60/000/009/005/015
A054/A029

The Technology for Producing Carbon-Free Ferrochrome of High Nitrogen Content by the Aluminothermic Process

tent of 20-65 % of the weight of chromium concentrate and grinding and sieving the materials contained in the charge to a size of 0.8 mm. The necessary specific heat of the process ($\delta H = 670$ cal/kg of the charge) was maintained by controlling the slag content. Maximum nitrogen content could be obtained by adding 40-45 % saltpeter based on the chrome concentrate. In order to determine the optimum granular size for obtaining a maximum nitrogen content in the alloy, tests were made with a constant 45 %-saltpeter content and by changing the granular size of the charge materials to a maximum of 2 mm, which, however, resulted in a decrease in the nitrogen content by 0.3 % on an average while the metal yield decreased by more than 20 %. The amount of deoxidizing agents affects the metal yield and the melting process. Tests carried out with 45 % saltpeter in the charge for the purpose of determining the optimum quantity of deoxidizing agents revealed that the maximum nitrogen content in the alloy is obtainable by applying deoxidizers in the amount of up to 97 % of the theoretical quantity of deoxidizers required for the process. In order to establish the optimum heat conditions tests were carried out with 670-750 cal/kg of the charge and it was found

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85828
S/133/60/000/009/005/015
A054/A029

The Technology for Producing Carbon-Free Ferrochrome of High Nitrogen Content
by the Aluminothermic Process

that an increase in the specific heat of the process decreases the nitrogen content, while the maximum was obtained at a heat condition ensuring a specific heat of 670 cal/kg of the charge. Based on the test results a technology was developed for producing high-nitrogen, carbon-free ferrochrome, according to which 1.5-1.7 % nitrogen content can be obtained with 25 % saltpeter in the charge and with a specific heat of 625-635 cal/kg, whereas 2.0-2.1 % nitrogen content will be ensured with 45 % saltpeter in the charge and with a δH value of 670 cal/kg. There are 1 figure, 1 set of figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov (Klyuchevsk Ferro-Alloy Plant)

Card 3/3

35916

S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

18.1735

AUTHORS: Ignat'yev, V.S., Ignatenko, G.F., Suchil'nikov, S.I.
and Pliner, Yu.L.

TITLE: Material and heat-balance of smelting metallic chromium
in an electric-arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya
metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 65 - 72

TEXT: A new method of chromium smelting, cheaper than the
conventional process, had been proposed by the present authors
and the object of the investigation described in the present
paper was to check the efficiency of this process by compiling
its material and heat-balances. The salient feature of the new
process is the elimination from the charge of that portion of
sodium nitrate which is normally used to provide heat required
to ensure correct running of the smelting process and separation
of the slag from the metal. In the new method a portion of
oxides and fluxes constituting the total weight of the charge
is fused in a three-phase electric-arc furnace and serves as a
physical source of heat required in the reducing stage of the
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Material and heat-balance

S/148/62/000/002/003/008
E193/E383

process. The smelting experiments were carried out in a 750 kVA furnace equipped with a magnetite-lined cast-iron melting shaft, provision having been made for insertion of several thermocouples. The temperature of the charge was measured from the moment of ignition of the combustible mixture added to the charge to form a liquid phase. When this had been formed, the furnace electrodes were lowered, current was switched on and the chromium oxide/lime mixture was smelted. The electrodes were then withdrawn and the reducing portion of the charge (chromium oxide and aluminium in the quantity required to reduce both the solid and fused oxides) was introduced into the melt. The composition of the charge, divided into igniting, ore-bearing and reducing portions (denoted by A, B and C, respectively) is given below. (kg):

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	A	E	B	Total
Technical chromium oxide (98.23% Cr_2O_3)	200	500	1620	2320
Aluminium grain (97% Al)	76	-	766	842
Lime (85% CaO)	-	200	-	200
Saltpetre (98% NaNO_3)	16	-	-	16

Total ... 292 700 2386 3378 .

The various elements content (in kg) of the charge was:

Chromium	$2320 \times 0.9823 \times \frac{104}{152} = 1558.8;$
Aluminium	$842 \times 0.97 = 816.7;$
Iron	$2320 \times 0.0015 \times \frac{56}{72} + 842 \times 0.0036 = 5.73;$
Silicon	$2320 \times 0.005 \times \frac{28}{60} = 5.42 .$

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The 767.8 kg Al used up in the process was made up as follows:
763.3 kg for reducing the chromium oxide, 3.48 kg and 0.92 kg
for the reduction of silicon and iron, respectively, and
3.5 kg included in the metal produced. The process yielded
1 456 kg of crude chromium (Cr 99.06%, Si 0.24%, Al 0.24%,
Fe 0.41%, C 0.019%, S 0.016%, P 0.007%), equivalent to 91.6%
recovery, the degree of utilization of Al being 94.4%.
Regarding the heat-balance, the total duration of the process
was 1 hour 44 min, of which 1 hour 27 min constituted the
smelting stage (with the current switched on) and the remainder
represented the duration of the reducing stage. The temperature
of the melt was 1 870 °C, the temperature of the process being
2 100 °C. The integrated heat-balance calculated for these
conditions was as follows:

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Heat supplied	kcal	%
By exothermic reducing reactions	1861887	70.6
By electrical energy	773245	29.4
Total	2635132	100.0

Heat consumed	kcal	%
Heat content of the metal	623750	23.64
Heat content of the slag	1269620	48.21
Heat losses	735416	27.91
Unaccounted-for losses	6346	0.24
Total	2635132	100.0

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The heat-balance for the smelting stage was as follows:

Heat supplied by	kcal	%
Decomposition of saltpetre by aluminium	52496	5.35
Exothermic reaction of aluminium		
reduction of chromium oxide	155981	15.88
Electric arcs	773245	78.76
Total	981722	100.0

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Material and heat-balance

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consumption of aluminium by 81 kg/t of the melt, as a result of which the cost of producing crude chromium was reduced by 4%. It is pointed out in this connection that the furnace used in the new process should be equipped with a roof to minimise heat losses. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural' Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 8/8

X

IGNATENKO, G.F., inzh.; PLINER, Yu.L., inzh.; LAPPO, S.I., inzh.; RUBINSHTEYN,
Ye.A., inzh.; KNYSEV, E.A., inzh.

Technology of making high-nitrogen, carbon-free, ferrochromium by
the aluminothermic method. Stal' 20 no.9:817-818 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Klyuchevskiy zavod ferrosplavov. (Aluminothermy)
(Iron-chromium alloys--Metallurgy)

S/148/61/000/011/005/018
E071/E180

AUTHORS: Pliner, Yu.L., and Suchil'nikov, S.I.
TITLE: On factors determining the temperature of alumino
thermal smelting outside a furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Chernaya metallurgiya, no.11, 1961, 71-75

TEXT: Main factors determining the temperature of the
alumino-thermic processes carried out outside furnaces are
discussed. It is pointed out that the process is possible only
if the temperature exceeds the melting point of the oxide being
reduced. The temperature at which the process can start can be
determined from a modified equation of N.N. Murach and
U.D. Veryatin (Ref.6; Vnepechnaya metallotermya, TsIIN,
Metallurgizdat, 1956):

$$\log t_{\text{process}} = \frac{t_{\text{melt.}}}{3600} + 2.81 \quad (6)$$

where: t_{process} - temperature at which the process can start, and
Card 1/2

PLINER, Yu. L., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of some factors on the yield of metal in the aluminothermal production of ferroalloys at the Klyuchevskiy Ferroalloy Plant." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 16 pp; (Ural'skiy Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Metallurgy); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 138)

PLINER, Yu.L.,

Deposition of ferrotitanium regulus. Trudy Inst. met. UFAH SSSR
no. 4: 123-126 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Titanium-iron alloys) (Aluminothermy)

Abundant in some SEER. Dredging fill. Institute metallurgical

Study, Vyp. 4 (Transactions of the Institute of Metallurgy, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR; No. 4) Sverdlovsk, 1998. 157 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Judicial Board: H.A. Votava (Sov. M.), Candidate of Technical Sciences;
A.S. Kibinitskiy, Professor, Doctor; V.Ye. Miller, Professor; P.A. Pashukov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; and S.S. Lisynskiy, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; M.: M.S. Kuznetsov.

WARNING: This book is intended for curious and confident nonallergists.

FORWARDED: The book presents results of investigations of theoretical problems in metallurgy and chemistry and gives information on the efficient use of raw materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industries. The articles were written by junior members and experienced specialists of the scientific staff of the Institute of Metallurgy, Chemistry, and Electrochemistry, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, (Mikhailov, S. V., T. V. Serebrennikova, and B. K. Levinstein, Electrical Semiconductors and Phase Composition of Bismuth-Telluride During the Melting-Heating Process).

Evans, G.A.; and Yu.A. Vetrov. On the Connection Between the Kinetics of the Second Section of $\log p$ and the Pressure of Saturated Vapor

Barber, V.J., and H.P. Meyer (Deceased). Behavior of Carmines During the Coating of Sulfide Concentrates

Starov, L.J.; and M.J. Kothnev. On the Reduction of the Lower Salts of Ethal and Cobalt

Starikov, L.N., and M.I. Koshary. Oxidation of the Lower Sulfides of Nickel and Cobalt.

Chalovoy, N.Ya., and M.Y. Izraelov. Polarization of Beryllium-Oxide-Carbon
Anodes in fused fluorides

Baradine, M.M., T.K. Serrano, and P.A. Puchner. Investigation of the Conditions for Electrodeposition of Copper From Halate Solutions in the Presence of Iron, Zinc, and Cadmium Cations and the Nitrate Anion

Frishberg, I.Y., ¹A. Rudnikoy, and L.K. Gavrilov, Some Prerequisites for the Electrolytic Production of Lead Sponge From Alkaline Chloride Solutions and Selection of Insoluble Anodes for Electrolysis

Erdenbatov, G.S. Some Peculiarities of the Reaction of Melanite With Soda and Lign During the Sintering Process
Erdenbatov, G.S., and B.I. Kuznetsov. Optimum Conditions for Leaching Soda Melanite Sinter Cakes

Shilinskii, A.S., and G.I. Kravtsov. Production of Metallic Sodium by Carbon Reduction of the Sulfate or Carbonate (Emulsionary Tests)

Salakirev, V. P., Ye. A. Vetryup, A. A. Tishchenko, and A. A. Bobakhtan, On the Problem of Passage of Zinc From [Copper] Matte to the Gaseous Phase During Air Blast

Doval, K. I., S. A. Vysotskikh, and E. P. Dzyub (Decreased). Comparative Data on the Carrying of Liquid Into the One-atomist Holes in an Experimental Co-water

Mal'nev, V. V., N. Z. Rudinov, and V. I. Zhurav. On the Behavior of Oxides of Boron During the Metallurgical Treatment of Boronic Ores

Kaybichov, A.V., and V.P. Chernobrovkin. On the Melting and Overheating of

Maybichev, A.V., and V.P. Chernobrovkin. Changes in Chemical Composition and Best Content of Pig Iron During Cupola Melting

Chernobrovkin, V.I.; A.A. Dobryden', and V.S. Seliverny. Phosphorus and Titanium in Foundry Pig Iron

Pliber, Yu. L. On the Deposition of Ferrotitanium Reguli

Tokarev, A.Ya. and S.G. Spasskiy. Investigation of the Copolymers of Poly-1,4-cyclohexane Glycol Phosphate and Styrene

Plotkin, M.I., and V.G. Plyusina. Production of Isoprenes by Alkylation of Isobutane With Olefins.....

[illegible]

100

1

SOV/137-58-10-20543

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 28 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pliner, Yu. L.

TITLE: Effect of Heating of a Charge and of Electrical Heating of Molten Slags Upon Performance Indices in the Aluminothermal Smelting of Ferrotitanium (Vliyaniye nagreva shikhty i elektropodogrova zhidkikh shlakov na pokazateli alyuminotermicheskoy vyplavki ferrotitana)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Sibirsk. otd. AN SSSR, 1958, Nr 1, pp 56-62

ABSTRACT: Experimental laboratory and industrial heats of Fe-Ti are made by the aluminothermal method, with heating of the charge. They show that the yield of metal under these conditions rises by 7-8%, the Al consumption being reduced from 540 to 490 kg/t. It is found that as the quantity of charge increases, the temperature to which it has to be heated diminishes and is 215°C for the smelting of 1500 kg of concentrate. An investigation of the slags showed that when the charge is heated, its Fe-Ti-beads content diminishes considerably. Experimental pilot-plant heats with electrical heating of the molten slag by immersion of the electrodes of a 3-phase arc furnace into it to a depth of

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URAL AFFIL, AS USSR

SOV/137-58-10-20543

Effect of Heating of a Charge and of Electrical Heating (cont.)

100 mm demonstrate that the degree of reduction of Ti is increased, so that it is possible to refrain from the use of thermit heating additives and to reduce the cost of the alloy by 300 rubles per t.

A.Sh.

1. Alloys--Production 2. Furnaces--Operation 3. Heat--Sources 4. Aluminum--Thermal effects
5. Electric currents--Thermal effects

Card 2/2

S/020/60/135/005/037/043
B016/B052

AUTHORS: Pliner, Yu. I., and Suchil'nikov, S. I.

TITLE: Estimate ~~of~~ the Rate of Sinking of Ferrotitanium Drops in Molten Slag

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 5, pp. 1187-1189

~~NOTE:~~ The authors report on the investigation of the loss of ferro-titanium in slag during aluminothermal melting. They recommend measurements for the elimination of such losses (up to 10% of the total weight). The time during which the slag remains liquid is too short for the complete sinking of drops in the slag (Ref. 1). In Ref. 2, the authors mention that

the motion of one drop has the following velocity: $V = V_0 \frac{3\eta + 3\eta' + \epsilon^2 x^{-1}}{2\eta + 3\eta' + \epsilon^2 x^{-1}} \quad (1)$

where V_0 denotes the velocity of motion of a solid ball of the same radius as the drop; η is the viscosity of the slag; η' is the viscosity of the metal drop; ϵ is the charge per unit area of the drop; and x is the elec-

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Estimate of the Rate of Sinking of Ferrotitanium Drops in Molten Slag
 160/135/005/037/043
 B016/B052

trical conductivity of the slag. Since practically no retardation of the tangential motion of the liquid within the drop takes place when

$\eta + \eta' \gg \epsilon^2 \chi^{-1}$, equation (1) (considering that $\eta \gg \eta'$) takes the form of $V = 3/2 V_0$ (2). After comparing published data (V. V. Khlynov and

C. A. Yesin, Ref. 4) with the viscosity of ferrotitanium slag (4.8 poise), the authors suggest the following approximate equation for the velocity of

motion of the metal drop in the slag: $V = \frac{V_0 + 3/2 V_0}{2} = 1.25 V_0$ (3), or

$V = 1.25 \cdot 2/9 \cdot \frac{r^2 (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1)}{\eta} = 272.5 \frac{r^2 (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1)}{\eta}$ (4), where r is the radius of

the drop, γ_2 and γ_1 are the density of drop and slag, respectively. A

comparison of the grain size of scrap aluminum (0.42 mm) used formerly with that of the metal drop in the slag (0.36 ± 0.03 mm) showed that they are practically equal. Fig. 1 shows the viscosity of slag between 1450° and 1750°C measured with an electromagnetic vibrating viscosimeter. A

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Estimate of the Rate of Sinking of Ferro-
titanium Drops in Molten Slag

S/020/60/135/005/037/043
B016/B052

thermocouple of the type ~~UAMMUM~~-1 (TsNIICHM-1), designed at the Central Scientific Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy was used for measuring temperature. The considerably high viscosity at high temperatures is due to the presence of slightly mobile ions mainly of AlO_2^- (Ref. 8). Equation (4)

can only be applied for the sinking rate of drops as long as the motion remains laminar. This is only the case until the critical rate of

$V = c \frac{\gamma}{\eta \cdot r}$ (5) is reached (where c is the Reynolds criterion). The au-

thors combine equations (4) and (5) to obtain the maximum value of the drop radius at which the motion is still laminar, namely: $r_{max} = 0.97$ cm.

Since this value exceeds considerably the size of metal drops formed during reduction, the authors calculate the sinking rate of the ferrotitanium drops. From these data they conclude that only drops larger than 0.2 mm can sink down to the metal layer. Drops with a radius of 0.05 mm and less are practically all kept back in the slag. For the elimination of losses, the authors suggest: a) the use of aluminum shot with a grain size of 0.1 - 0.2 mm; b) melting in a heated forge or in an electric furnace of

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Estimate of the Rate of Sinking of Ferro-
titanium Drops in Molten Slag

S/020/60/135/005/037/043
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the type of a steel-melting furnace; and c) discharge of metal and slag
in chills. There are 1 figure and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural
Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: July 5, 1960, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1960

Card 4/4

PLINER, Yu.L.; SUCHIL'NIKOV, S.I.

Estimation of the rate of fall of ferrotitanium drops in a molten slag. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1187-1190 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.

(Iron-titanium alloys)

B3R

Electricity-Electronics 33

939* Analytical Method of Calculating Open Systems
With Steel Wires. (Russian) V. K. Pligachyev. *Elektrichestvo*,
Mar. 1952, p. 48-52.
The approximate dependence between voltage losses and cross

section of steel wires is given. A method of calculating the
minimum amount of metal in a system is also discussed.

SAMOYLOVICH, G.G., prof.; BELYAYEV, N.I., inzh.; KUDRITSKIY, D.M., dots.; GLAGOLEV, A.V., inzh.; NEFEDOV, P.M., inzh.; GALKINA, Ye.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; PLINK, L.I., inzh.; DONSKOY, I.P., prof., retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; ALYSHEV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; LOBANOV, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DOROKHOV, B.A., inzh., red.

[Use of aerial photographic surveying in forest engineering]
Primenenie aerofotos"emki v lesoinzhenernom dele. Moskva, Lesnaya promyshlennost', 1965. 354 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra sukhoputnogo transporta lesa Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova (for Alyshev). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu lesnogo transporta (for Dorokhov).

VASIL'YEV, M.V.; GLAGOLEV, A.V.; LISOVSKIY, M.A.; PLINK, L.I.; RIRASEVICH, G.V.

Application of aerial methods to railroad surveying. Geog.sbor/
no.7:31-52 '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Railroads--Surveying) (Aerial photogrammetry)

PLINK, O. D.

LEVI, Karlo [Levi, Carlo]; NAUMOV, K. [translator]; PLINK, O.D., red.;
NIKIFOROVA, A.H., tekhn.red.

[Words are stones; three days in Sicily. Translated from the
Italian] Slova-kamni; tri dnia v Sitsilii. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.
lit-ry, 1957. 128 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Sicily—Description and travel)

PLINKA, A.D.

Onions

Annual varieties of onions at the "Gribovskaya" Vegetable Experiment Station, Sad
i og., No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

81

Ripening of onion seeds. A. D. Pishka (*Sad i Ogovod*, 1960, No. 8, 17-21; *Ist. Akad.*, 1961: 22-23).—Fast ripening of onion seeds has great advantages over ripening under cover. Frost damage may be reduced by lifting all seed plants with the bulbs a week or 10 days before frost may be expected. The lifted plants are tied into bunches and propped up against the equator which previously supported the growing seed heads. Frost protection under cover is also considered. C. H. NATH.

PLINSINA, O.P., SHANANYAN, M.M., FATKULLIN, M.Kh., RUBACHEV, G.N.

Advance Experience in Application of Submerged Electric Pumps. (Series Experience in Introduction of New Techniques). Gostoptekhnizdat, 1956, 52 p, price: rubles 1.25. Summary of experiment in organizing the work of advance shifts in underground overhaul of wells equipped with emersed electric pumps in the Tuimaza (?) trades. Analysis of basic technico-economic indices of the application of emersed electric pump in the trades of the Tuimazaneft' administration. Presentation of a project of an instruction map of advance methods of labor with drop-lift operations with emersed electric pumps. For foremen, operators, engineer-technicians.

So: A- 3080689

LEVCHENKO, M.I., inzh.; PLINSKIY, Ya.I.; RUBAL'SKIY, S.A.

Moving a granite block for a memorial to Karl Marx. Mont.ⁱ
spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.3:19-22 Mr '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrproyektstal'konstruktsiya.
(Moscow--Monuments) (Granite--Transportation)

PLINSKIY, Ye.S.

The "22d Congress of the CPSU" signaling and communications district.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.8:24-27 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik Khmel'nitskoy distantssi signalizatsii i svyazi
Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Employees)

STEININGER, Zygmunt, dr inż.; PLINTA, Jan, ~~dr~~ inż.

Studies on 7 x 2.5 cm structural splices for prestressed concrete. Hutnik P 30 no. 5: 152-158 My '63.

BALASZ, Aleksander; PLINTA, Maria; MARCZYNSKI, Kazimierz

Case of ovarian abscess with fistula following along the
inguinal canal. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.39:1469-1470 27 S '65.

1. 2 Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Krakowie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. Stefan Schwarz).

MIECZNIKOWSKI, Andrzej; PLINTA, Marta.

Behavior of eosinophils during labor. Gin. polska 28 no.2:205-210
Mar-Apr 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobięcych A.M. w Zabrsu.
Kierownik: prof. dr. W.Starzewski. Kraków---ul. Florianska 34.
(LABOR, blood in
eosinophil count (Pol))
(EOSINOPHIL COUNT
in labor, serial tests (Pol))

PLINTOVIC, D.

Honor and gratitude to Stalin's army, our liberator. p. 1.
(LUDOVY ROZHLAS., Vol. 9, no. 19, Apr. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,
August 1953, Uncl.

BALAZ,V.;PLINTOVIC,V.; MATIS.J.

Change in the estrogen steroid spectrum following histamine.
Cas.lék.cesk. 103 no.14 :380-383 3 Ap'64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pre fyziatriu, balneologiu a klimatologiu,
pobočka v Bratislave (riaditeľ: prof.dr. J.Hensel); Gynekolo-
gicko-porodnicke oddelenie KUNZ v Banskej Bystrici (vedouci:
MUDr. J.Scholtz) a Olsborny liečebny ustav endokrinologicky v
Lubochni (riaditeľ: MUDr. E.Spanar, CSc.).

*

OLEYNIK, S. F.; PLIPENKO, V. A.

Blood Pressure

Nycto-hemeral variations of blood pressure in hospitalized patients. Klin. med. 31,
No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

SAPGIR, I.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; IVANOVA, A.A.; GOL'DBERG, M.M.;
SARGHARNOV, A.V.; LUEMAN, A.I.; SVERDLIN, M.S.; TYURIN, B.F.
Prinimali uchastiye: PLIPLINA, A.I.; IOFFE, M.Ya.; LIVSHITS,
M.L., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn. red.

[Paint materials; raw materials and intermediate products;
handbook] Lakokrasochnye materialy; syr'e i poluprodukty;
spravochnik. Pod red. I.N.Sapgira. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 506 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Paint materials)

PLIS, A.; WAZEWSKI, T. (Krakow)

Functions with all partial derivatives arbitrarily prescribed
at a point. *Annales pol math* 12 no.2:155-157 '62.

1. Mathematical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

PLIS, A.

Plis, A.; and Watawat, T. A uniqueness condition with a standard differential equation, without uniqueness property. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Sér. Sci. Math. Astr. Phys. 6 (1958), 145-148.

In the system (1) $X' = F(t, X)$ a solution $X = X(t)$ ($\alpha < t < \beta$) will be called unique to the right if, for any solution $Y(t)$ of (1) defined in $\gamma \leq t \leq \delta$, $\alpha < \gamma < \delta < \beta$, and satisfying $Y(\gamma) = X(\gamma)$, we have $Y(t) = X(t)$, $\gamma \leq t \leq \delta$. The main theorem also requires the following definition: We say that a function $g(t, x)$ defined in a subset S of the half-plane $x > 0$ has property P if for every real number s there exists a sequence $x_n(t)$ of positive solutions of $x' = g(t, x)$ such that either (I) there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n(t) = 0$ for $s \leq t \leq s + \epsilon$, or (II) there exists a sequence of numbers $t_n > s$, $t_n \rightarrow s$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and for each fixed n , $x_n(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow t_n$ ($s < t < t_n$).

Theorem: Suppose that the right hand members of the system (1), defined in the open set R , satisfy the inequality

$$|F(t, X) - F(t, Y)| < g(t, |X - Y|)$$

for $(t, X) \in R$, $(t, Y) \in R$, $(t, X - Y) \in S$, $|A| = (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)^{1/2}$, where the function $g(t, x)$ has property P . Then every solution of (1) is unique to the right.

R. R. Kemp (Kingston, Ont.)

1-F/W

3

GOLAB, S.; FLIS, A. (Krakow)

On the notion of gradient. III. Gradient as a limit value of a surface
integral. Annales pol math 8 no.1:13-22 '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Vector analysis)

Plis, A. On characteristics of partial differential equa-
tions Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 957-
958, LXXX. (Russian summary)

The author weakens assumptions for the existence of
solutions of a system of characteristic equation derived
from a first order partial differential equation.

M. Steinberg (Culver City, Calif.).

~~PLIS. A~~

"On the estimation of the existence domain for solutions of a nonlinear partial differential equation of the first order. In English."

p. 125 (Bulletin) Vol. 4, no. 3, 1956
Varsovie, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PLIS, A.

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1. Institute of Mathematics, Gracew Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences.
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3-F/W 3

The author considers the system of $k+m$ real ordinary differential equations

$$(1) \quad \dot{x} = f(x, y, t), \quad \dot{y} = g(x, y, t),$$

where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_k)$, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$, $f = (f^1, \dots, f^k)$, $g = (g^1, \dots, g^m)$. It is assumed that f and g are continuous

in an open set S of $(k+m+1)$ -space, and therein satisfy certain unusual inequalities. Also it is assumed that (1) has a unique solution for each initial point in S .

Let U be the set of points (X, Y, T) lying on solution curves of (1) which remain in S for $T \leq t < \infty$ and which also satisfy a certain growth condition. The principal theorem states that U is the graph of a single-valued Lipschitz function $Y = v(X, T)$.

L. Markus.

fm

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7 - P/7

An example is given of a system (S) $x' = f(x, y)$ ($i, j = 1, 2$) with $f_i \in C^\infty$ in E_1 such that if $z(x, y)$ is continuous in E_1 and is constant on the integrals of (S) then z is constant throughout E_1 . (S) is constructed in such a way that its integral of ramification (in the sense of Wazewski) is dense in E_1 . F. A. Ficken (Knoxville, Tenn.).

1-F/W

Remarque sur le système dynamique dans le domaine doublement connexe. Ann. Polon. Math. 3 (1956) 169-171.

This paper is in the line of the Ważewski's topological theory (e.g. T. Ważewski, same Ann. 1 (1955), 338-345; MR 17, 611; Z. Mikolajski, ibid. 1 (1955), 277-305; MR 17, 115; A. Płis, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. III, 2 (1954), 315-318; MR 16, 700; P. Albrecht, ibid. 2 (1954), 315-318; MR 16, 248) and concerns the differential system (*) $dx/dt = X(x, y)$, $dy/dt = Y(x, y)$, where X, Y are continuous functions in the whole xy -plane and a uniqueness theorem holds. An annular region G is considered lying between two simple closed curves C_1, C_2 , and the following hypotheses are made concerning the set S of the points of egress from G : all points of S are points of strict egress; $S \neq C_1, S \neq C_2, S \neq \emptyset, S \neq C_1 + C_2$. Under these hypotheses there exists in G at least one singular point for (*), i.e., a point where $X=Y=0$.

L. Cesari.

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